

A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Proprietor
when all letters on business must be addressed

Terms of Subscription.
Daily paper, one year in advance, \$3.00
Six months, " 2.00
Monthly paper, one year, in advance, \$10.00
six months, " 5.00
three months, in advance, 3.00
one month, " 1.00

PEREMPTORY SALE

OF A —

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND!

UPON TO A DEGREE OF THE Paper
Court of the county of New Hanover made
the June Term 1871, in the name of Samuel E.
and Agnes S. Lee, D. Wallace and Mary
Alice, the undersigned as Commissioner, will
WEDNESDAY the 28th day of November,
1871, expose to sale by public auction at
the Court House of the city of Wilmington, for
the sum of land containing Sixty Acres,
situated on the North side of the Newbury road,
less than a mile from the city of Wilmington,
beginning at the corner, then running
eastwardly, thence running
37 chains and 85 links, thence running
west 39 chains and 50 links to a stake,
then south on the same line, thence running
37 chains and 85 links to a stake,
then west 15 chains and 85 links to a stake,
then south on the same line, thence running
37 chains and 85 links to a stake, and thence South 70° 45'
37 chains and 50 links to the beginning.

There is a good dwelling and kitchen,
completely new, on the premises.

MICHAEL CRONLY,
Commissioner,
33-w6ch

DUPLIN COUNTY--IN THE SUPERIOR
COURT,

Ezra Herring and others, heirs of Lemuel
Cherry,

bert B. Hicks, Administrator of said Cherry.

SUMMONS.

It is to the Court that Jacob L. Her-
man Boileau and wife Jane, George Paine,
Jernald Edwards, Thomas Edwards and
William Edwards, Anna Civil, Osey, Sarah C.,
Tabitha, Casey, Shaan J. Casey, Minny
and B. B. Edwards, and their children,
Casey, Catherine Casey, Eliza Bethel Casey,
Thomas Casey, William Casey, William Day
and wife Catharine, John Edwards, heirs of
Lemuel Cherry, ready beyond the time
of the notice of service, to come forward
and give their particular plaintiff or defendant
and heard, or in case the Court will proceed
if they were in Court and give judgment in
their cause.

And witness whereof I have affixed my name
at office in Knoxville, September 26th,

JOHN D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clark Superior Court.
33-w6ch

FREDERICK & SON,
General Commission & Forwarding
Merchants,

NOR'WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 24, 1871.

TO FARMERS :

OUR PARTICULAR ATTENTION is called
to your Partnership, Poly., 1871, and we
trust that you will give us a share of your
attention. Philanthropic and Commercial Pro-
ducts are sold, either for sale in this market, or for shipment
to New York, Baltimore, or other ports.

All such orders filled at the lowest Market
price.

33-w6ch

State of North Carolina,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
SUPERIOR COURT,

Lemuel H. and Annie Reid, by their Guardian,
Edwin A. Keith,

TS.

James H. Brown and wife Josephine, et al.

The defendants in this case, viz: William
Harris and wife Rebecca, alias Rebecca Reid,
James H. Brown and wife Josephine, and Na-
don Reid, are summoned to appear before the
Court House of the city of Wilmington, on the
20th day of October, A. D. 1871, to answer the
plaintiff's suit. If the defendants fail
to appear at that time the plaintiff will ap-
pear in their stead, and the complaint, together
with the costs of this action.

Given under my hand and seal
this the 21st day of September, 1871.

J. C. MANN,
Clerk Superior Court.

ATTORNEY, Sept. 22
33-w6ch

SUPERIOR COURT--DUPLIN COUNTY,

John D. Stanford, et al, Plaintiff.

8. G. Mosley, Trustee of Spaight Hill, Spaight
Hill, et al, Defendant.

Order for Service by Publication.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that the defendant, Spaight Hill, is a non-resi-
dent of this State--at the order that publica-
tion be made in the Wilmington Journal, a
weekly newspaper published in the city of Wil-
mington, N. C., on the 1st day of August, 1871,
and before the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy
of which will be deposited in the office of the Su-
perior Court Clerk of said county.

We offer it as a new discovery, which will
cure the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy
of which will be deposited in the office of the Su-
perior Court Clerk of said county.

Given under my hand and seal of office
the 19th September, 1871.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clark Superior Court Duplin County.

33-w6ch

Wilmington Journal

VOL. 27.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1871.

NO. 40

State Library

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, \$1.

Special Notices will be charged \$2.00 per square
for each and every insertion.All Obituaries and private publications of every
character are charged as advertisements.No advertisement reflecting upon private
character can, under any circumstances, be
admitted.

A MODEL NEWSPAPER.

The Carolina Messenger,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
AT GOLDEN GATE,
IMPROVED AND ENLARGED!

INTENDED FOR THE PEOPLE NOW ON EARTH,
including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional
Men, and all manner of honest folks,
and those who seek a quiet, peaceful, healthful

HOME. SIX COPIES ONE YEAR FOR \$10.
SIX COPIES ONE YEAR FOR \$10.

Every new subscriber receives, as a
GIFT, a handsome POCKET MAP OF
NORTH CAROLINA, containing also a
Calendar, and the time of holding Superior
Courts in every County throughout the
State. \$3.00

No North Carolinian should be without
this Map.

This Magazine is pre-eminently a readable
paper, full of facts in its volume, and, as a
vehicle of news, always held in high
regard among Southern journals. It news on
every topic of interest--political, literary, social
and foreign--is always fresh, abundant,
and well written, combining a wide circle
of current intelligence, always rendered with
promptitude and spirit, that paper has
a large and increasing circulation.

AN ORGAN OF OPINION.

The Messenger is a paper of sound, in-
dependent, ardent, in its advocacy of sound Dem-
ocratic principles, unspiring in its denunciation
of political abuses and corruption; and not con-
founding its dictation to mere politics, it takes
a broad view of all subjects, and gives a frank
and fearless expression to all topics which engage public attention.

CANARY BIRD IN EVERY COUNTY.

SEND YOUR MONEY.

In Post Office orders, wherever convenient, if
not, then register the letters containing money.

JULIUS A. BONITZ,
Editor and Propri-
etor,
Goldense, N. C.
dit-w6ch

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GREATEST

MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.


Dr. Fowler's Compound Extract,
FOR THE CURE OF

* Scrofula, Syphilis, Liver Complaint,
Constipation, Chronic Rheumatism,
Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder,
and all Blood Impurities.

—

WE OFFER TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC A NEW AND
VALUABLE REMEDY FOR THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DISEASES.

Dr. Fowler's Compound Extract is composed
of the best medicines known to *Medical*.

It is perfectly pure in all its ingredients, being
composed of several well-known articles universally used by the best Physicians; each of which is
especially upon the virtus in the blood, causing

the removal of scrofula, syphilis, liver complaints,

constipation, chronic rheumatism, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, and all blood impurities.

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to appear at that time the plaintiff will ap-

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Given under my hand and seal

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J. C. MANN,

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and before the complaint of the plaintiff, a copy

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We offer it as a new discovery, which will

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Given under my hand and seal of office
the 19th September, 1871.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clark Superior Court Duplin County.

33-w6ch

FOR SALE !

234 ACRE LAND, lying in Caintuck Dis-

trict, joining the lands of Jacob Loeb

and others--a portion under cultivation; well

adapted to the raising of Corn, Potatoes, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call

soon and examine.

R. H. KELLY,
Sept. 29
33-w6ch

ROBERT C. JOHNSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFICE AT JOHN O. HEYER'S STORE,

John Smith and John T. Heath, to the use of

John Turner, Plaintiffs,

vs. David C. Basden and Alfred Basden, Defendants.

Order for Service by Publication.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that the defendants, David C. Basden and Alfred

Basden, are now residents of this State, it
is ordered that publication be made in the Wil-

mington Journal, a weekly newspaper pub-

lished in the city of Wilmington, N. C., on the

1st day of October, 1871, and before the

plaintiff, a copy of which will be deposited in the

office of the Superior Court Clerk of said county.

Given under my hand and seal of office
the 18th September, 1871.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clark Superior Court Duplin County.

33-w6ch

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 40 1871

TWO FEAR OF THE ASSOCIATION
SPECIAL PUBLICATION.
BY B. WELCH, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN LUXE GOODS.For the best service and
Work..... \$20 in gold
For the best made Bed Quilt..... 10 in gold
Both to be the wear of ladies residing
in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON IN VING once said of a prominent American diplomatist: "Ab! he is a great man, and in his own estimation a very great man; a man of great weight; when he goes to the West the East tips up."

Chicago and the tenth.

The terrible fire which have almost de-

stroyed Chicago, and entirely destroyed

Pashago, and won over thousands of

square miles of territory, depopulating

large sections of country, beggar hundreds

of thousands of people, we had sup-

posed were regarded as something more

than a national calamity—that it had

touched the heart of every nation in Christ-

dom. We had hoped to see in a com-

mon sorrow at least the softening of the

asperities of sectional feeling. We sup-

posed that Ben Butler, Thomas Nast and

George William Curtis would forego their

trades against the South for a season, to

join in the general lamentation; that Har-

per's Weekly would suspend its mission of

exciting sectional hatred and pandering

to Northern prejudices by its illustrated

libels upon Southern people and Southern

characteristics; that even Beecher would,

for the nonce, anoint the congregation in

Plymouth church by a sermon upon

Brother Love.

So great, indeed, has been the grief of the

South over these Northern disasters that

our people have almost forgotten the signif-

cant election results in Pennsylvania and

Ohio; overlooked the tyrant's proclamation

of martial law in South Carolina; forgotten the diabolical plotings of Bond of

Carras, of Hester, of Phillips; forgotten

all their misforments and their im-

pending fate in the terrible disasters to

those to whom power and venom they owe

so much of their present sufferings. But

at present, and for once, Greeley is right

the support of Grant's bayonets, the people of that State have overthrown the corrupt Radical government which was fanned upon them by the military reconstruction laws. The corruption of the party in power—their shameless disregard of the people's rights and the wanton and wasteful expenditure of the Treasury, united all the honest men in the State in a common effort to relieve themselves from this gnawing cancer upon the vitals of the Commonwealth. The sneeze of honest over corruption, of virtue over vice, has been complete and full. Even the New York Tribune acknowledges that the Radical defeat was caused by the frauds and corruption of the officials of its own party in office there, and utters the following warning:

"It would be calamitous to mistake the meaning of the Texas election. That State has decided that her present legislators and rulers cost more than they come to, just as this city will pronounce against the Tammany Ring, if their voters are fairly polled and counted, so Texas has decided that she chooses to be more frugally and uprightly governed in the future in the immediate past. That is what the result of her election means, and others should be admonished by it."

This vote gives the Republicans of Texas the up hill fight to make for their next Legislature and for next President. They may yet win if it can be clearly understood that they have turned over a new leaf, and that their embryo Tweeds and Connollys are to take a back seat henceforth. In that case the Democrats are sure to help them by betraying, in the excitement and exultation incited by their triumph, how much of the old Red Bull virus of negro hate still poisons their blood. Should the Republicans refuse to heed the lesson and turn over a new leaf, they will be under foot for years."

These are good words from Greeley, but we anticipate that, at the crack of Grant's whip, he will take them back and swear that the election was carried by "fraud, intimidation and violence." The Radicals are soon to attempt to prevent the Democratic members elect to Congress from taking their seats on this ground, and having a majority in that body will, perhaps, with Greeley's aid, succeed. But at present, and for once, Greeley is right

The Progress of Despotism.
It will be seen from the following article, which we copy from the Baltimore Sun, that the "policy" of the Administration towards the South was dependent upon the result of the October elections. It will also be seen that regular "Bloody Assizes" are to be held by the JEFFERSONIANs of the Federal court, and leading Conservatives and Democrats are to be put out of the way by the Federal army. What a glorious country we have, to be sure. Not the Emperor of all the Russias, nor the most despotic ruler in Europe, would dare to do such acts as GRANT does with impunity. Read for yourselves; but smile when you see the lying intimation that the carpet-baggers are to a great extent destroyed, while the supply of fuel that they found in such abundance along their lines is entirely swept away.

It is fearful to think of the sufferings of the survivors, left entirely destitute at the commencement of winter in that harsh climate. Even the timber with which they could have built to shelter themselves is all consumed, the few railroads which traversed those remote regions, and which could have brought relief to a great extent destroyed, while the supply of fuel that they found in such abundance along their lines is entirely swept away.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—It is learned that the Presidential proclamation under the Ku-Klux act means more than its surface would indicate. It is now known positively that for more than six weeks past, or even since the Kuklux Committee of Congress returned from the South, the administration has had under consideration a policy to be enforced not only against the so-called Klan organizations in the administration of Federal civil affairs in the South. There was no substantial difference of opinion among the President and the Cabinet and the leading Conservatives who favored this new order of things except as to the time when it shall be enforced, and that sentence is added to the fearful calamity. which, unto its ashes, has not suffered as we have, but it is not to be expected that our offspring would have attracted the attention of the Butchers of the North.

But let us go back a few years. In the South, except New Orleans, there are no such large cities as Chicago; but Atlanta, Columbia, Rome, Marietta, the University of Alabama, the towns, bars, stock and villages, burned by order of General Sherman, in the aggregate, a picture as appalling as Chicago, involving in its dire and misery, perhaps even a greater number of innocent and helpless women and children.

In his "Great March to the Sea," Major Nichols, Aide-de-Camp to General Sherman, says, on page 37: "November 13.—Behind us we leave a track of smoke and flame. Half of Marietta was burned up; for the command is that proper details shall be made to destroy all property which can ever be of use to the rebel army. Dwelling houses are leveled to the ground. Yesterday, a score of our men were marching towards Chatanooga river, they saw in the distance pillars of smoke rising along its banks. The bridges were in flames. Said one, biting his nail on his shoulder, in a free and easy way: 'I say, Charley, I believe Sherman has set the river on fire.'

On page 38, "Atlanta is entirely deserted by human beings, excepting a few soldiers here and there. The houses are vacant; there is no trade or traffic of any kind; the streets are empty. Beautiful roses bloom in the gardens of fine houses, but a terrible stillness and solitude covers all, depressing the hearts even of those who glad to destroy it. In the peaceful homes of the North there can be no conception how these people have suffered for their crimes."

"Atlanta, night of the 15th November.—A grand and awful spectacle is presented to the beholder in this beautiful city, now in flames. By order, the chief engineer has destroyed by powder and fire all the store houses, dry-goods buildings and machine shops. The heaven is one expanse of lurid fire, the air is filled with flying, burning cinders; buildings covering two hundred acres are in ruins or in flames. Every instant there is the sharp detonation or the smothered booming sound of exploding shells and powder, concealed in the buildings; and then the sparks and fls fly about into the black and red roofs, scorching cinders far and wide."

The calamities which men devised and ordered have crippled our ability to aid those upon whom God has laid his hand in anger. This evidence of our poverty is no proper cause for the display of sectional feeling and hatred, and in the presence of our own unnecessary suffering, it is wicked.

The Carnival of Fire.
The tremendous conflagration which has just swept over the city of Chicago, has been equalled upon this continent.

Considering the means of combating fire which have been perfected by modern science, the disaster seems to have been more rapid and irresistible than any on record, not excepting the great fire of London. The sympathies of the whole world have been excited by the thrilling accounts of the narrow escapes and the sufferings of thousands. Many perished lamentably by the most awful form of death, swallowed up by the surging waves of the ocean of fire that rolled over the devoted city.

But while the loss of property in Chicago strikes most forcibly by its magnitude, and its concentration in a comparatively small area, and also by the destruction of such a vast amount of the results of human industry, another conflagration of stupendous extent, and still more destructive to human life, has been raging for more than three weeks over three of the northwestern States. An immense region embracing Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, is still or rather was still covered a few days ago with boundless virgin forests of magnificent timber. A great drought has prevailed for weeks in all that country, and the parched woods became as dry as tinder. A fire coming from Dakota sweeping over prairies and forests, has advanced to the northwestern corner of Ohio, reaching in a northern direction far up Lake Superior. The country bordering on Lake Michigan and Lake Huron has been entirely devastated. Some idea may be formed of the conflagration when it is stated that its limits extend three hundred miles in length by about one hundred miles in breadth. One can

hardly realize the idea of thirty thousand square miles of forest in furious and irresistible combustion. The effect of such a prodigious fire was to intensify its power and augment its rapidity beyond anything that was ever witnessed before. The most gigantic trees of the forest, beaten from a distance, would burst out into flames and disappear almost in a moment, even before the advancing line of fire could reach them. The intensity of the fire established violent currents of air which added incessantly to its velocity, and unless general wind to yield. The resolution was lost. A delegate from Dacotah said that he was willing for the matter to rest with the Committee on Canons. Judge Battle, in reply, said that if this debate pended, the Convention would not yield the floor.

At the close of the session, the Bishop of Western N.Y., Gov. of Connecticut, Rev. Dr. Mead, of New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Dr. Hight, of New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Virginia; Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, of Alabama; Rev. Dr. Bees, of Wisconsin; The Laity of this Joint committee are Geo. E. Jackson, of Maine; Jas. B. Craighead, of Tennessee; Orlando Menden, of Albany; Webb, of Pennsylvania; Andrews, of Ohio; The Joint committee will settle ritualism, and propose it for hot language in this body.

A memorial was read from the diocese of Western New York, wishing that it be referred to a committee to report the expediency of dropping the words "and the son" as read in the creed of Constantinople, as a real heresy.

The Missionary Jubilee last night was a very great success. Stirring addresses were made. Bishop McIlvaine introduced the speaker. I was particularly struck by an expression of R. V. Bishop Tuttle, namely, that in extending our labors in this country and in town, we must not be for ever crying out on the church, the church, the church—a cry which has done more injury than the church itself is aware. They forget that men are not fools, and are not going either to accept the truth, or become churchmen on any such wild cry.

To-night I will attend the Fifth anniversary of the Evangelical Union Society, to be held at St. Peter's church. I will report to-morrow. J. B. P.

ELEVENTH DAY.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13th, 1871.

Morning Prayer. Minutes read and approved. The committee appointed by the House of Bishops to act with that from the Diocese of Dacotah is as follows: The Bishop of Maryland, Whittingham; the Bishop of North Carolina, Attinston; the Bishop of Pennsylvania, Stevens; the Bishop of Western N.Y., Gov. of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Mead, of New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Dr. Hight, of New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Virginia; Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, of Alabama; Rev. Dr. Bees, of Wisconsin.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1871.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association—Special Premiums.

BY WILLARD DAVIS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.

For the best and largest exhibition of the products of the soil, raised by the men—Silver Fruit Stand.

BY ALBERT DAY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, GOLDEN BORO, N. C.

For the best bale of upland cotton, not less than 500 pounds, the product of the counties of Wayne, Greene, Lenoir or Wilson, under the rules of the Association, \$25 in gold.

NORTH.—The exhibitor receiving the above premium, is requested and expected to send the price paid of cotton to Goldsboro, after the Fair, where it is to remain on exhibition one week for the inspection of jurors.

For the best jar of North Carolina made fresh butter, (not less than 5 pounds).....\$20

BY GREGORY & GALLOWAY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, GOLDSBORO, N. C.

For the best bale of cotton raised in the counties of Wayne, Greene, Lenoir or Wilson, not less than 500 pounds, under the rules of the Association.....\$20

NOTE.—Parties competing for this premium are requested to ship their cotton through Messrs. Gregory & Galloway, who will place each bale on exhibition for the grower.

A Vain Struggle.

Under this heading the Fayetteville Presbyterians have some timely and forcible suggestions which should be heeded by our people. We believe that in some sections of this State good men have been induced from well-grounded fears for the safety of their lives and property, through combinations of ignorant negroes and white men of the very lowest instincts, impelled by the corruptions of the judiciary, to form Vigilance Committees, known by different names. As we have a very inadequate knowledge of the sufferings and dangers to which these people were subjected, we cannot tell how far circumstances excused these organizations, nor do we know fully what the objects of these combinations were. It is, indeed, a most deplorable condition of public affairs, which at any time excuses a violation of the law to correct private grievances. It would have been more manly and more profitable to have exhausted every resource which the civil law holds out, however great the injustice done.

But we cannot alter the past; we must deal with the future. There can, certainly, be no shadow of reason now to resort to means outside of the Courts to vindicate private injuries. Besides the ill-will engendered between neighbors, it affords the petty and unprincipled men, in whose hands the General Government has confined its powers, to harass and punish innocent men. Spies, informers and partisan officials use the dangerous weapons with which Congress has armed itself to molest the innocent, and to advance the interests of their party, without regard to the ends of justice. A conspiracy has been formed by these parties against leading men, and nothing will be left undone, even to suborning witnesses to accomplish their ends. This is sufficiently proved by the course of Mr. S. F. Phillips, in causing the arrest of Mr. TURNER, of the *Sentinel*, and his being bound over to appear before the United States Court by a partisan Commissioner, instigated by personal ill-feelings and chagrin at a most flagrant mistake of law in a case before a civil magistrate, which he had just committed.

This is a sad condition of affairs, but it must be borne with patiently, and we must seek redress in the civil courts. Certainly the time is not far distant when the American people will recognize the dangers which environ their rights of persons and property, and the encroachments which are sapping the very life of republican government. If not, then God help us, for we are powerless to help ourselves.

But we must not despond. We have become accustomed to lowering clouds and the fierce onset of the storm. We, at least, can do all in our power to save the government and uphold the law. Then, whatever fate overtakes one or the other, we will be held blameless. We have a duty to perform, the more incumbent upon us on account of the great difficulty attending its accomplishment.

But we intended rather to call attention to the following extract from the *Presbyterian* than write an article ourselves:

As our readers know we seldom enter into discourse upon the civil or political aspects of the times. A professing religious journal is expected to say as little about Caesar and his affairs as possible, and even if it were otherwise, we have but little inclination to meddle with the tangled skein of public matters at this time.

Yet something by way of caution and remonstrance we have long wished to say. We fear that our people are exhausting their energies in political strife, and in what will prove to be a vain struggle with "manifest destiny." The city of Raleigh is filled at this writing with citizens brought from remote parts of the State to answer before the United States government for unlawful and criminal acts. Many of them have been confined in jail for weeks or months. Many of them are doubtless innocent of the charges made against them. But some of them must be guilty.

It is manifest that there is foundation for those Ku-klux charges, and a paragraph among others of secular news this week relates that several of these accused persons at Raleigh have been convicted before the U. S. Court of the offences charged. And what loss of time, waste of money, and worse than all, what neighborhood ill-will and exasperation and demoralization do these proceedings suggest. What is to be the end of it all?

Make every allowance for these deeds of violence,—say that the aggressors had been riled, provoked, injured in every possible way, to the extreme verge of human endurance. Allow that every provocation was given. Still the question is, is it not nobler, braver, wiser, to endure wrong patiently than to repay malice with malice, and blow with blow?

We are ashamed of these Ku-klux experiments and trials. We are ashamed that there is color of right or justice in any of them. They show a disposition to be lawlessness among our steady going people that we never had dreamed of seeing.

And whether justly or not, they are compromising the good name of our State abroad. And the instances in which some grounds may be found for them, give also color of justice to the persecutions of good and true men in other instances. We deplore with a heavy heart this state of bitter feeling among the men, because its

inevitable effect is to take bread out of the mouths of the women and children. No promising or lasting enterprise of industry can be inaugurated while it continues.—Neighborhoods are divided. Personal enmity is the rule, and secret revenge the example; the man who can tell the biggest lie is the hero of the hour in his own faction; nobody prospers except the lawyers, who are busy taking "evidence," and every Raney Sniffle, who hopes to turn a penny by false swearing is caught up, and made much of till some fresher tale extinguishes his light.

What is to be the end of it all? Are parties to nourish undying hate, and incite the devil's own temper never to submit or yield? People who take arms against a sea of troubles do not always "end them by opposing." On the contrary, they are apt to find themselves carried off their feet. The wild spirits of the Ku-Klux have brought themselves into direct conflict with the strong arm of the General Government and this is the result.—Dragged from home—put in jail—carried half the length of the State for trial, tried at negro mobs—and insulted with impunity. A vain struggle with the inevitable and the invincible, ending only in disgrace and defeat. Meanwhile the non-combatants are struggling vainly with increasing poverty and depression, and the sickness that is born of hope deferred.

The W. C. & A. R. R.—Through from Wilmington to Columbia.—The Road Completed.—The First Train—President Bridgers and Superintendent Winter.

We are glad to learn that the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad has already been completed through from Sumter to Columbia, thus giving us a through and direct communication by rail, with that city. The first train passed over the new road on Wednesday, with Col. R. R. Bridgers, the President, and Maj. J. C. Winder, Superintendent, on board.

To these gentlemen a great deal of credit is due for the energy and ability with which they have prosecuted this great work;—one that will, we firmly believe, prove of vast material benefit to the people of this city. The rapidity with which this road has been built, between Sumter and Columbia, is something unusual to us of this section, and nothing but the most energetic labor could have accomplished it so short a time.

It is for the merchants of Wilmington to say in how far they will profit by the completion of this work. We only hope that they will make a united and vigorous effort to secure the trade of the rich section of country to which this road will carry them.

The mechanical execution of the work is, we understand, unusually good. Of this we are assured by a gentleman who was of the party who passed over the road on Wednesday, who asserts that it is the best built road that he has ever traveled.

The Late Elections.

The entire country has been so appalled by the terrible catastrophe at Chicago, that the important elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio have passed almost without comment. But the result, however great under ordinary circumstances would have been the excitement attending it, is not of such a nature as to provoke great difference of opinion. There has been no debate on the political status of these two States. Both parties have held their own.

In Ohio the Demo rats labored under some disadvantages in the gubernatorial contest. Going into the canvass with not the most popular candidate, severe sickness prevented his canvassing the State. Consequently there was no great effort in that direction. The Democrats devoted their chief labors to securing the Legislature, and succeeded in obtaining one majority in the Senate, but with an adverse majority of six on joint ballot.

We are not altogether certain but that the result of these two elections will be of much benefit to the Democratic party. It will be recollected that four years ago, owing to the loss of Pennsylvania and New York, and almost a Democratic victory in Ohio, with the Legislature Democratic on joint ballot, the Radicals grew circumspect, casting aside Wade, Sheridan, Butler, Sumner and other extreme partisan favorites for President, to take up General Grant, who at that time, if not a Democrat, was at least regarded as a very moderate man in his political sentiments. Indeed, in accepting a position in President Johnson's Cabinet, and in "swinging around the circle" with that functionary, he might well have been classed as a Democrat.

The Radical defeat at that time taught them a salutary lesson, which, beyond doubt, saved them from defeat. We have always considered those elections, though favorable, as most unfortunate to the Democratic party. It made their opponents more vigilant and untiring, and inspired them with too much confidence.

There can be little doubt of the almost unanimous re-nomination of President GRANT. He can be defeated, but it can only be done by the utmost prudence on the part of his opponents. At the North a very considerable and influential portion of the Radical party is opposed to his re-election. This party is headed by such men as Senators TRUMBULL and SCHUYLER, Governor BROWN of Missouri, HORACE GREENE, and others of the more moderate wing of the party. Of course at the South the ignorant negroes and unprincipled whites, who compose nine-tenths of the Radical party, will vote for the nominee, without regard to the man. If a nomination is made that can unite the Democratic vote with the moderate Republicans, President GRANT can and will be defeated.

The question then arises is there such a man? We believe there is. If we go into the Presidential election to win, we must ignore all smaller considerations. We must not tilt against the wind. The Southern people, at least, are tired of such useless sport. They have neither the means nor the time to waste. Their material prosperity, more and more, demands their entire attention. They will make no base surrender of principle, but they do not care to further exhaust themselves in a useless contest.

If, then, the lesson of the late elections shall be heeded by the National Democratic party it may be as fortunate as their successes four years ago were disastrous.

Blessings frequently come in disguise.—It requires prudence and wisdom to profit by misfortune.

Our Subscription.

Old subscribers continue to renew their subscriptions and new ones pour in upon us. We return our thanks to our friend Mr. D. L. Gong, of Brunswick, for a large club, with the information that "more are coming."

Resigned.

Mr. R. S. LEDBETTER, Senator for the 23d district, comprising the counties of Richmond and Moore, has resigned. A special election to fill the vacancy has been ordered by Governor Caldwell, to be held on Thursday, November 16th. Our Conservative friends must not rest on their oars, but must up and work to carry this election. The Radicals will use every endeavor to wrest it from them.

T. J. L.

The Republicans want Congress to pass a law authorizing every one who will swear that he will get up in the State courts, to remove his case to the Federal Courts. Mr. Foster has introduced a bill in Congress to this effect.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Is there not already a law? or, rather, such a provision in the so-called Ku Klux law? At all events, Bond, the Judicial Plug and Thug, at the late term of his Court, if we are not mistaken, entertained an affidavit from a negro murderer in Mecklenburg, demanding a removal of his case to the Federal tribunal, on the ground that he could not expect justice in the State Courts. One by one State immunities and prerogatives, and step by step advances the Empire!

Secret Societies.

We have omitted no proper occasion to express our hostility to secret political associations. They are repugnant to the theory of Republican government, and at variance with every idea of social or individual independence and security. They can only have their origin in a demoralized condition of public feeling, and the popularity which with which they have proceeded to the people of this city. The rapidity with which this road has been built, between Sumter and Columbia, is something unusual to us of this section, and nothing but the most energetic labor could have accomplished it so short a time.

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We were shown Wednesday, by Mr. Lewis M. Williams, a bunch of peasants, raised by him in his garden, in this city, which are a little ahead of anything that we have yet seen. There is not a single pea on the vine but one double, while the remainder have three, and several of them four, pods to the bush. It is the regular old Wilmington pea, the best in the world, the pods being full and well developed. They were planted on the 24th of last June.

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CLINTON, N. C., Oct. 7, 1871.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I am pained to inform you of the death of Mr. A. Lamont, after a brief illness. Mr. L was a gentleman of stirring integrity, and though never conspicuously in public life, was well known and universally esteemed and beloved by a large circle of acquaintances in the Cape Fear country. He was in his better days a well-to-do merchant of Wilmington, but of late years had resided in Clinton. He was a quiet, unobtrusive citizen, following his daily calling with a serene content worthy of emulation, and it is doubtful if he had an enemy. The loss of his entire property, consequent upon our late civil strife, had somewhat darkened his latter days, but it was nevertheless a source of comfort to him.

He was buried on Friday morning, last.

Rev. Dr. Mason, Watson and Cheshire voted ay. Hon. W. H. Bittle and Dr. Armand J. DeRosset voted nay; Richard H. Smith and Samuel F. Patterson voted cœ. The delegates from North Carolina, to that of Council, was promptly voted down.

After much discussion this subject of ritual only got this far. The committee has yet to be appointed. It has then to confer with the Committee of Bishops, and then the subject will come back to this House to be handled without gloves. So far I can easily see that Ritualism is the only issue of the Convention, and as a delegate remarked of it, "It is ugly enough to look at."

There seems to be a very decided feature against toeing the Prayer Book at all.